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NO. 12

KIMBERLEY TAKEN.

At Last The Boers are Said to be in Retreat.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR TURNED.

General French, with a Force of Artillery, Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, Enters Kimberley and Dines at the Club.

London, By Cable.—The War Office announced that General French reached Kimberley Thursday evening. Following is Lord Roberts' message to the War Office:

"Jacobsdorp, Feb. 16, 2 a. m.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening, Thursday."

General French, with a start of a day or two, is seriously in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward, Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley, and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers left quantities of supplies and ammunition. Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems, and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army, and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railroad from Modder River down to Kimberley and retake the latter. General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of wounded must be provided. Lord Roberts has a genuine preliminary success and the impression is that he has done enough for the present. He will need to prepare for another strike.

All over England there have been evidences of public joy. In every theatre and public meeting, around railroad stations and in the streets, there have been expressions of gladness and jubilation over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing. Those who are not so close to the war only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation, and that is, the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through the Orange river, which has never been more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Grob penetrated to the railroad. They have pushed General Clements back to Amud, and have outflanked him. All are within 60 miles, or two days' hard march, of the central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and send back more if necessary.

The following dispatch from General Roberts fills the gaps in the earlier dispatches.

Modder River, Feb. 16.—The Sixth Division left Waterfall drift, early yesterday morning, and marched here, going on the same evening to Rondevaal drift to hold the crossing of the Modder river, and leave General French free to act. Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobsdorp and found it full of women and children with some wounded men, doing well. On the way back, the mounted infantry were attacked and nine men were wounded. Colonel Henry and Major Mitchell and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdorp, slightly wounded. The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction and has apparently already reduced the pressure on Kimberley, as Sekowich signals the enemy has abandoned Alexanderfontein and that he has occupied it. French has advanced as far as Abundant with a slight loss and is pushing on the post, his rear being held by mounted infantry. Clements, having been pressed by the Boers, has retired to Arundel to cover Naampopo.

The War Office points out that the word "here" in the above dispatch means some point on the Modder river other than the Modder river station.

TAYLOR FILES PETITION.

He Wants to Restrain Beckham and Castleman.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—Suit was filed in the Circuit Court Wednesday by counsel for Governor Taylor, seeking to restrain J. C. W. Beckham and G. B. Castleman from attempting to discharge the duties of Adjutant General. Summons were served on the defendants this afternoon. The suit will be allotted to one of the Circuit Court judges by a drawing. This drawing may not be held for several days. When it is held, an application for a restraining order will be made. The suit is brought by Governor Taylor for himself individually, and as Governor of Kentucky. The petition asserts that Governor Taylor was elected to that office on November 10, 1899, and afterward received a certificate of election and qualified as Governor. The petition continues: "Since the time of his said qualification to the present time, the plaintiff has continuously been and is now performing the functions of the office, and is recognized as Governor by the other State officers. But the plaintiff says that the defendant, J. C. W. Beckham, is now and for some time has been claiming and pretending to be the Governor of Kentucky, and to have the right to perform the functions of said office, claiming that on the aforesaid November 7, 1899, one Wm. Goebel was elected Governor of the said State, and that he, the said Beckham, was then elected Lieutenant Governor, and that by reason of the subsequent death of said Goebel, he, the said Beckham, has become invested with the powers of Governor of said State. And he is now and for some time has been pretending to exercise the powers and performing the functions of the office of Governor aforesaid. He has been pretending to send messages as such Governor to the General Assembly of Kentucky, and has pretended to appoint the defendant, John B. Castleman, as Adjutant General of Kentucky, and to invest him with power and control over the military forces of the State, and the said defendant, Castleman, is now claiming and pretending to be such Adjutant General of the State."

Anti-Trust Conference.

Chicago, Special.—The committee on resolutions of the National Anti-Trust Conference, after a stormy meeting, finally agreed upon a report which will be submitted to the conference for adoption. The discussion was caused by a difference of opinion among the members as to the details of how the government should obtain control of the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines. A faction led by Tom L. Johnson, Louis Post and other single tax advocates, insisted that the value of franchise in assuming control should be ignored. They thought the government should take the property without paying compensation to the owners.

John A. Altgeld, George F. Williams, Governor Lee and ex-Secretary General Monett, of Ohio, were for government ownership of these utilities, but thought the cause would be injured by advocating practical confiscation at this time. Finally Mr. Altgeld suggested a compromise, which brought a fight later on the floor of the convention. The provision denying the value of the franchise right was stricken out, and an amendment substituted, declaring that compensation for all property taken, irrespective of whether stock or other fictitious securities.

Injunction Refused.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Special.—Holding that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction of the situation in Kentucky Judge Taft Wednesday afternoon refused here an application for an injunction against the Kentucky State board of elections and the Democratic contestants for State offices, governor and lieutenant governor, over the United States supreme court.

Telegraphic Priests.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, 2343-2345 Indiana avenue, Chicago, one of the oldest Methodist church buildings in that city was almost totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Only the walls of the structure were left standing, and it is estimated that the loss will exceed \$100,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Darien & Western Railroad, at Darien, Ga., officers were elected, and the directors were authorized to take steps for the extending of the road from its present junction with the Florida Central and Peninsular to the Savannah, Florida and Western, probably at Walthourville, Ga.

Guilty of Murder.

New York, Special.—After deliberating seven and a half hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molnux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, by poisoning, on December 23, 1898. Barlow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, made the usual motion, and Recorder Goff adjourned court until February 18, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant.

Trusts in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—There was a hot fight in the House of Representatives Saturday over Mr. W. J. Johnson's bill to prohibit the operation of trusts in this State. There is hearty sympathy for the bill, but some fear it will be suicidal to enact a law until some legislation can be effected. The bill was a copy of the Texas law. In view of the fact that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has purchased nearly all the phosphate plants in the State, the bill is of peculiar significance.

STATE SQUIBS.

The cadet battalion of the A. & M. College will parade on the afternoon of the 22nd, Washington's birthday, and will have dress parade in front of the governor's mansion in Raleigh.

Tuesday, the 20th, the E. L. synd of North Carolina met in Salisbury to consider any and all propositions placed in the committee hands for the removal of the North Carolina College. The concentrating mill at the Union copper mine has been set in motion and the first ore was put through the mill last Saturday and it worked all night. It is expected that the mill will be regularly in operation in a short time.—Shelby Star.

The corn and grist mill at Double Shoals was washed away last Monday night by the swollen streams. The grist mill belonged to the Double Shoals cotton mill and the loss is probably about \$300. The river was higher than it has been for some time.—Shelby Star.

For the first time the throttle of the engine at the oil mill was turned Tuesday afternoon and the machinery started upon its work. No seed were put into the mill that afternoon, but it is now busy at its work. They have been afraid of seed piled back waiting for the mill.—Concord Standard.

On Tuesday night the safe in the store of Max & Brown, at Davidson, was blown open, and the money amounting to about \$400 was stolen. The safe was a heavy one, and the thieves first came here to a blacksmith shop, and then to the store of Harris. It is thought to have been the work of experts. There is no clue whatever at this time as to who the parties are.

The Durham correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says the victims of the explosion are all doing well and the physicians hope for the recovery of all of them. He adds by way of peculiar incident that while the heavy machinery was being moved, a small child was caught between the wheels of the power house clock was down across the house and left without injury. Mr. Dickson's watch, too, was gathered out of the debris, ticking ahead and none the worse for what had happened.

The disappearance of Solomon Pool the old negro who lived near Wake Forest remains a mystery. There has been another hearing in the case of his murder, and a song who are accused of the crime. The evidence is entirely circumstantial, and it is that he was killed in the house by blows on the head; the efforts were made to get the blood stains from the floor, and the body was sunk in the river, and that a letter was found purporting to come from the old man, and dated at Richmond, Va., saying he had been killed. The son is still in jail, without privilege of bail.

A. L. Thorn, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., a member of the Mason court, and a man of wealth and usually astute business qualities, was beaten out of \$1,000 by a novel scheme a few days ago. Tuesday evening last, a stranger, in clerical garb, stopped at his house and asked to stay all night, explaining that he was a Baptist circuit rider who had lost his way. At 9:30 a young looking couple drove up and asked to be directed to a minister's as they wanted to be married. The man, who was dressed in a clerical suit, and the woman, who was dressed in a simple dress, were invited to the parlor. The man was then taken to the bank and was asked to find that his check for \$1,000 had been cashed. He had signed the check as "A. L. Thorn, of Point Pleasant, W. Va." and the man, through a slip in the marriage certificate.—Moorhead Enterprise.

Lenoir is to have a grain elevator. Moore & Lutz have purchased of Mr. Wiley the lot upon which his mattress factory, which was recently destroyed by fire, and will build an elevator upon it in which the farmers can deposit their grain, receiving certificates for the same. Upon these certificates the money bank will advance will thus be able to hold their crop so as to market them to the best advantage. It will be a great benefit to many who are unable to store their grain, and the water trust and the gentlemen will find it profitable.

The Chronicle says that nearly every lumber dealer in Wilkes county has been indicted for failure to pay State tax imposed on lumber dealers. Some two or three weeks ago we printed a letter from State Treasurer Worth on this subject, and also a suit which had been brought where the decision of the treasurer was overruled in the classification of dealers. It might pay those interested to look it up.

Lieutenant W. B. Lemly, our former business manager, is at Manila, 10,000 miles away. He writes his father that he thinks the war is about over, and the rainy season is passed and the weather is fine.—Winston Republican.

There were burglars in Hickory Monday night. The store of Mr. W. M. Keever, on Morgan street was entered and something over a dollar in small change, some flour and other articles taken. The stores of W. C. Shell and Shuford Hardware company were also entered and the doors were found open Tuesday morning, but nothing was missed from either. We notice from the papers of neighboring towns that burglars are continually getting in their work and it behooves every one to be on the lookout.

An important suit has just been decided in the Superior Court. Mrs. Correll sued the water company for lack of sufficient water pressure a fire which destroyed her property some time ago. The case is without a precedent and the decision is an eye-opener to all water companies generally. The jury brought in a verdict of \$5,000. An appeal was taken.

The report that Mrs. Nellie Melba, the Australian prima donna, is to marry Dr. Joseph Forchum, of Berlin, is declared to be absolutely baseless.

Mr. Billie Maynard, of X Roads Church, Yadkin county, was riding a mule when the animal fell on him and broke his leg. The mule in trying to get up fell back on him and broke his leg in another place. He also sustained internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

The trustees of Lenoir College held a meeting in Newton Tuesday. Steps were taken to put an agent in the field to raise money to build a handsome addition to Catawba College. Mr. A. S. Shuford, who is always among the foremost in all public enterprises, has started the list with a subscription of \$5,000.

SENATOR EDMUND'S OPINION

He Declares the Fifth Section of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina to be Unconstitutional; and Says Further That The Court Would Strike Out Section 5 and Leave the Remainder of the Amendment to Stand.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1900.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th ult. was duly received. I have carefully considered the two questions you submit for my opinion.

Your first question is whether Section 5 of the amendment proposed to the Constitution of North Carolina by the Legislature of that State by the Act approved February 21st, 1899, will, if adopted, be valid in view of the Constitution of the United States.

This Section makes, in the plainest possible terms, a perfectly arbitrary distinction between male citizens in respect of the most sacred political rights of men. It gives to those persons who were entitled on or before January 1st, 1867, to vote in any state and to their lineal descendants, the right to take part in elections in North Carolina, without the qualifications required of every other male citizen of being "able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language." The discrimination is not founded on any reason whatever that can have any relation to a "republican form of government," which the Constitution of the United States has required the nation to guarantee to every State, but is absolutely and purely racial.

It is a well known and historical truth that before and on the 1st day of January, 1867, there were great numbers of male citizens of the United States, and citizens of States in which they resided, who were not entitled to vote although twenty-one years or more of age, and great numbers who were under twenty-one years of age and therefore not entitled to vote and who were not lineal descendants of the voters of that date, and there were great numbers of African descent and many aliens in process of naturalization. All these were naturally increasing classes of citizens are required to possess a particular literary qualification, while no such test is applied to the residue of citizens of the State. A form of government of this character cannot, I think be held to be republican, either in a legal, or moral, or political sense.

I think that the discrimination is flatly in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, among other provisions for securing equal rights and privileges to all, commands that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It may, I think, be safely affirmed that it is now settled that the Fourteenth Amendment confers an affirmative and positive right upon every class and condition of people to a broad equality of treatment, and permits no distinction or discrimination not founded upon reasonable and just grounds of classification. It is impossible for me to imagine that a discrimination resting on the race solely upon a date could have any other basis than a purpose to disfranchise the people of a particular race and color whose condition on January 1, 1867, of then recent slavery, had made a great mass of them incapable of reading and writing any section of the Constitution of North Carolina, although doubtless large numbers of them were entirely capable of intelligently choosing their rulers.

I am also of opinion, if I am right in supposing the motive and purpose of the Section is to disfranchise a mass of colored citizens of North Carolina, that it is unconstitutional.

To Hon. J. C. Pritchard, United States Senator

Boussiers in New York Hotels.

Many people have not understood why all the great hotels in New York city employ special detectives who are constantly in the main corridors. Some have had an idea that these detectives are employed as "boussiers." No such thing. According to one of the most intelligent of these detectives the other night, the work of a detective in a hotel is arduous. "You have no idea," he said, "how many spies and sneaks and 'rubbernecks' infest the corridors of the New York hotels. These spies are employed to watch public men and if possible to listen to their utterances when talking to their friends in the corridors. These spies and sneaks are also employed to report on all sorts of matters. It is a remarkable fact that many men acquainted with public affairs are so glib as not to be aware of the presence of these 'rubbernecks.' The detectives in the hotels quickly spot these fellows, but so long as they conduct themselves decently there is no ground for ejecting them. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that well-known men who desire to discuss the secret things of politics and of finance and of religion, and who also desire to have business matters kept private, should be very careful to ascertain who is sitting beside them in the corridors of our hotels, or they should discuss their matters elsewhere."—New York Sun.

His Great Work.

A Chicago man, who has written a book, was telling about it the other day to a friend who had once done him a service.

"By the way," said the author, "I would be delighted to give you a copy of my work, if you care for it."

"I should be more than pleased to have it," was the reply, "especially if you will write your name in it."

"All right. There's a book store just round the corner. If you will accompany me we will go there and get it. I don't happen to have a copy at my office just now."

After they had stopped to glance at some of the new things in the book store the author called a clerk, and pushing his chest out very far, asked for the novel that he had written.

"Yes, sir," the clerk said. "I have a round here somewhere. I believe, however, you are the first one who has ever asked for a copy, and it may take me some time to find it. Wouldn't something else do just as well? We have a great many better books at the same price."—Chicago Times-Herald.

who, under the present equal and Republican constitution of that State, are now entitled to suffrage, that it violates the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The matter of motive and purpose is clear, and if such motive and purpose exist, then the right of this class of citizens is "denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude;" and this Section of the proposed amendment cannot be saved by any device of date or phrase. See Williams vs. Mississippi, 170 U. S. 8, and cases there cited, where the principles applicable to cases under the Fourteenth Amendment are stated. I am for these reasons of opinion that the Fifth Section referred to will be held void when brought to judicial decision.

Your second question is whether 4 and 5 of the Constitution are so dependent on each other that the 4th section must be held inoperative if the 5th Section is void.

Applying the test established by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to such questions, it would seem that Section 4 may stand perfectly well without the 5th Section. It is complete in itself as a distinct Section and a distinct and complete proposition. It does not even refer to Section 5 or to anything contained in it. The first four sections of the proposed amendment contain a complete and equal rule (whether a wise one or not) for the suffrage qualifications of all citizens, sex, age, residence, innocence of crime, and capacity to read and write any section of the Constitution.

In the nature of the thing no reason can, I think, be stated for holding that it is dependent for its validity on the 5th section in any respect whatever. It may be presumed that the legislature was actuated by a high sense of the importance of intelligence in the voters in a government of the people and supposed, (erroneously I think), that a capacity to read and write a section of the Constitution was the essential and sole evidence of such intelligence.

Having made this complete and equal system, the legislature appears to have felt that the class of citizens who were so fortunate as to have been legal voters before January 1, 1867, and those who were so fortunate as to have their lineal descendants, could not be expected to possess and ought not to be required to possess the constitutional learning required of other classes, and so, as an act of gracious benevolence to as a recognition of the fact that the persons so situated and so descended should be entitled to vote, a separate provision was made for them. The legislature may very justly have felt that the legal and equal provisions contained in the fourth section were so important to a Republican government that it would have the main provision even if the grace, etc., provided by section 5, could not lawfully be bestowed and stand as the fundamental law of the State. It cannot be supposed that the legislature could desire to make a broad, equal and universal provision in the Constitution of the State dependent on the validity of an act of grace and favor to a particular class of persons. Without enlarging on the subject, I think that the 4th section can stand although the 5th section is held invalid.

Very truly yours,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

To Hon. J. C. Pritchard, United States Senator

Bombers in New York Hotels.

A Chicago man, who has written a book, was telling about it the other day to a friend who had once done him a service.

"By the way," said the author, "I would be delighted to give you a copy of my work, if you care for it."

"I should be more than pleased to have it," was the reply, "especially if you will write your name in it."

"All right. There's a book store just round the corner. If you will accompany me we will go there and get it. I don't happen to have a copy at my office just now."

After they had stopped to glance at some of the new things in the book store the author called a clerk, and pushing his chest out very far, asked for the novel that he had written.

"Yes, sir," the clerk said. "I have a round here somewhere. I believe, however, you are the first one who has ever asked for a copy, and it may take me some time to find it. Wouldn't something else do just as well? We have a great many better books at the same price."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, saw the President Monday in behalf of the appointment of Charles A. Collier as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition. On leaving the White House Mr. Livingston stated that the nomination was made. Collier was president of the Atlanta Exposition, held a few years ago.

G. B. Patterson, postmaster at Key West, Fla., has been nominated by the Republicans of the First district for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth Georgia district nominated A. H. Freeman, of Greenville, for Congress, and instructed national delegates for McKinley.

In a dispute over land, Attorney William J. Jenkins was fatally shot by John Wampler, at Norton, Va.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's tug Duray suddenly filled with water and sank at Norfolk, Va.

The Virginia State voted down a motion to adjourn in honor of Colonel William J. Bryan's visit to Richmond.

Five hundred miners at the Bryson Coal and Coke Company's mine, near Tazewell, Tenn., struck Monday for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

At Cherry Station, Tenn., Jim Gordon, a negro, cut the throat of Mrs. George Collins with a butcher knife, and was killed by the woman's husband.

The jury trying Magistrate Oscar L. Fleming, of Queen Anne County, Va., for the murder of young Clarence J. Snyder, failed to agree and the case goes over until May.

The North.

A New York dispatch says that three tug boats and one lighter are at work unloading the stranded steamer City. Nothing is being done to get her off.

An explosion partially wrecked the Columbia Firecracker Works at Columbus, O., and six men were injured. Dell Eberhart fatally.

August Harriman, the millionaire president of the Rubens & Harriman Brewing Company, of Stapleton, L. I., killed himself at New York by cutting his throat.

The Probate Court at Chicago, Ill., has decided that Mrs. Ralala D. Douglas was legally the wife of the late W. H. Douglas, who left \$20,000 and no will.

Twenty-five subpoenas have been issued for witnesses in the Idaho mining riots investigation.

The body of Elijah Cone, an old negro farmer, was found frozen in the river at Pond Du Lac, Wis.

At Springfield, Mass., William Metcalf, a well known local printer and publisher, killed himself by shooting.

Judge William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, O., appointed president of the Philippine Commission, is delayed with applications for official places.

Robbers tried to hold up an Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train near Perry, O. T., but the engineer put on steam and left them along the track.

During a fire which damaged the Stross Hotel, at Cincinnati, O., to the extent of \$3,000, Miss Dolly Claire, a transient artist, descended from a high window on a rope made of bedclothes.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, Wis., has secured \$99,200 of the \$100,000 guaranty fund, which is expected to be an important factor in securing for that city the Democratic National Convention.

Foreign.

The coal strike has gradually extended to Germany. The Halle Leipzig districts are also affected. Daily comes the news that large factories have closed because of lack of coal.

Cotton is attracting unusual attention from speculators on the Bourse at Berlin.

Snowfalls have impeded railway and telegraph communication throughout Germany.

Baron Edmund Rothschild and three guests killed 1833 pheasants in seven hours' gunning, near Paris.

Bombs have been discovered at the Paris Exposition, verifying the suspicion that Anarchists sought to blow it up.

Police had to be called into the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid to quell an outbreak over a vote on an increase of octroi duties.

Persistent drinkers who come under Police Guardians' control at Helston, England, are to be punished by cold water scrubbing.

The London University Division elected to Parliament Sir Michael Foster, independent Unionist, to succeed Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, elevated to the peerage.

General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, sailed from that city Saturday for New York, on a leave of absence of ten days.

Mrs. Oliver Belmont, the Duchess of Marlborough and others of their set were vaccinated during a smallpox scare at Nice.

Miscellaneous.

Richard Croker, whose leg was recently broken, can now walk with a cane, and will go from London to the Riviera.

Sergeant Hugh Welch, M. Second Artillery, committed suicide with a revolver at Havana.

Robert P. Porter is expected back from Havana on the steamer which has sailed for New York, having finished his tariff classifications.

It is said that John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, will be made the head of a commission to investigate the commercial possibilities of the far East.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is recovering from a dangerous illness in Paris.

American purchases have increased the price of sugar throughout Germany.

Money is easy in Berlin but bankers exact exceptional collateral for large loans.

The recent voyage of the transport Maunabo from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, is to be officially proclaimed.

CRONJE RETREATS.

The Boer Commander Moves Towards Bloemfontein.

London, By Cable.—The War Office has received the following from General Roberts:

A location has just been selected on the Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad for the establishment of a brick plant, with a capacity of forty thousand per day. The plant is to be fourteen miles from Raleigh and is to be a branch of the Coopersville Company, of New York. It is established by Northern capital and will be managed by agents of the New York Company.

The plant will manufacture press brick. The capacity will be 40,000 a day.

Lookout Mr. Simmons.

Biblical Recorder.]

When a party makes an unfair election law to perpetuate itself, in the very act it confesses its unworthiness. When a political leader undertakes to override the popular will, in that moment he becomes the worst of traitors to free government.

Goebel and His Election Law.

Biblical Recorder.]

Mr. Goebel got the nomination for Governor by deception, trickery and force; that many of the best people in Kentucky forswore his party when he became its head; that he fathered an election law which in the hour of his burial his most devoted worshippers agreed to repeal because of its unfairness. We understand that the man whom he killed was found to be unnamed. * * Mr. Goebel may have made anti-gambling laws, but when shot he fell into the arms of a notorious gambler and end-throat, his body companion; he may have been incorruptible, but he made an election law that was the legalization of corruption; he may have been a total abstainer, but he was the idol of the liquor element. He did fight one corruption; but in evidence for him; and it is not yet in fact that he ever fought for anything nobler than personal power.

Louisiana Senators Declare Amendment Unconstitutional.

When the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana was in session in the spring of 1898 they adopted an amendment to their State Constitution.

The pending amendment to the North Carolina Constitution which was adopted and submitted by the last Democratic legislature contains many of the provisions of the Louisiana amendment, in fact that part of the North Carolina amendment which attempts to confer the right of suffrage by inheritance known as the "grandfather clause," is a copy of the Louisiana amendment.

Now we wish to reproduce here the opinions of both of the Democratic Senators from the State of Louisiana, given when that measure to restrict the franchise, was under consideration in the Constitutional Convention. It should be indelibly impressed on the mind of every one who reads these opinions, maintaining that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional, that they were not given hastily and in an off-hand way, but after due deliberation and consultation with their Democratic colleagues in the U. S. Senate. They are as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 17, 1898.
To the Honorable Senate of the State of Louisiana.
SIR: In answer, I say that the amendment in question is unconstitutional, because it establishes a privileged class of voters, and because it denies the right of suffrage to a large number of the colored people of Louisiana.

Senator Caffery contends that the amendment establishes a privileged class of voters, clearly unconstitutional, and that the amendment is a violation of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This amendment was so framed to allow those who were in a previous condition of servitude to the right of suffrage equally with all other citizens, and no state can deny the right of suffrage to a large number of the colored people of Louisiana.

There can be no amendment affecting suffrage in the States, that not apply equally, uniformly and impartially to both white and colored people, and the amendment in question is a violation of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Senator McEnery declared that the amendment is "grossly unconstitutional," and that it should be carefully considered by the Senate. He said that the amendment was a "grossly unconstitutional" measure, and that it should be carefully considered by the Senate.

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unconstitutional" measure are doubtless, because they believe it to be the best scheme to give them place and power in the politics of the State, after great numbers of the white country voters are robbed of their right to vote. A grave and serious danger now confronts every uneducated white man in North Carolina, who would with this infamous amendment in operation, be nothing more than a slave, for he would then be shorn of his rights, and have no way to enforce them or command respect of governing powers. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Discussed by the Georgia Legislature.

The Atlanta Ga. Constitution of November 29th, 1899 contains a full account of the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment in the Georgia Legislature. The law as it stands is a good one. It registers the will of the people. The Republicans when in the majority have not failed in having that fact recorded. When there is no objection at the polls, and no falsification of the vote as known, neither side can justly complain. It is but a question then of arousing the people to the importance of the issues at stake and inducing them to exercise their right of suffrage. The men they elect are installed in office, and the policies they declare for are carried out.

"The only voice raised in defense of the measure was that of its author, who made a noble, though ineffectual argument, while half a dozen leading members of the House took the floor in protest against the passage of the bill which they pronounced an open and admitted discrimination against one class of citizens in the State."

"After the previous question had been called, shutting off debate on the issue an effort was made to lay the bill on the table, partly out of defence to its author and in view of the stubborn opposition with which it met, as well as the certainty that it would meet defeat if put on its passage."

"The main line of opposition to the Hardwick bill brought out in the debate was against the grandfather clause." Mr. Copeland, of Walker, addressed the Senate, he said, "I do not understand this measure. It is radical, unjust and unfair. I am in favor of no amendment to the Constitution or change in the law that does not meet the approval of the qualified voters of the State, and I am satisfied that the people of Georgia would not and never have given their attention to so radical a change as this. No one appreciates more than I the deplorable condition of the ballot in our State today, but I submit that this measure is not the proper one to work the change so much needed. I wish to remind the House that for every one who sells his vote there are ten who buy it, and the wrong in one case is as great as in the other."

"Mr. Copeland proceeded to make an able presentation of the reasons against the passage of the measure, and was once interrupted by loud applause."

"Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, declared the proposed measure harsher in every respect than any reform bill ever enacted into law in any of the Southern States. He said: 'A Mississippi colored man, of no education, is imposed by recent enactment, but the qualification is nothing compared to the harshness of this measure.'"

"The objection I raise to the bill here is the objection to which I have fought the measure in the Committee room is that it is a legislative purpose, positively and conclusively against one race, purposely, positively and conclusively in favor of another race."

"I think it is a grossly unconstitutional measure, because it establishes a privileged class of voters, and because it denies the right of suffrage to a large number of the colored people of Louisiana."

Senator Caffery contends that the amendment establishes a privileged class of voters, clearly unconstitutional, and that the amendment is a violation of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This amendment was so framed to allow those who were in a previous condition of servitude to the right of suffrage equally with all other citizens, and no state can deny the right of suffrage to a large number of the colored people of Louisiana.

There can be no amendment affecting suffrage in the States, that not apply equally, uniformly and impartially to both white and colored people, and the amendment in question is a violation of the Federal Constitution which prohibits any State from denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

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expressed as to its constitutionality, and the further fact that it would seriously endanger the right of white voters, all men who love justice, liberty, honesty and unity, should renege the famous and hell-inspired disfranchising scheme, so fraught with danger to the uneducated white people of North Carolina.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE FAIRLY REGISTERED.

"The Best Friends of a State are those who advocate the enactment of an election law which shall insure a Free Ballot and a Fair Count."

It is good to hear that the more conservative of the Democratic leaders of Maryland are opposed to any tinkering with the election laws of that State for the purpose of securing partisan advantage. The law as it stands is a good one. It registers the will of the people. The Republicans when in the majority have not failed in having that fact recorded. When there is no objection at the polls, and no falsification of the vote as known, neither side can justly complain. It is but a question then of arousing the people to the importance of the issues at stake and inducing them to exercise their right of suffrage. The men they elect are installed in office, and the policies they declare for are carried out.

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"The main line of opposition to the Hardwick bill brought out in the debate was against the grandfather clause." Mr. Copeland, of Walker, addressed the Senate, he said, "I do not understand this measure. It is radical, unjust and unfair. I am in favor of no amendment to the Constitution or change in the law that does not meet the approval of the qualified voters of the State, and I am satisfied that the people of Georgia would not and never have given their attention to so radical a change as this. No one appreciates more than I the deplorable condition of the ballot in our State today, but I submit that this measure is not the proper one to work the change so much needed. I wish to remind the House that for every one who sells his vote there are ten who buy it, and the wrong in one case is as great as in the other."

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Hon. William Jennings Bryan was in Raleigh last week and was given a great reception by the citizens of Raleigh. He spoke twice here, at 4 o'clock and at night, to enthusiastic crowds both times. His speech has been pronounced one of the greatest that was ever delivered in Raleigh. We are sorry that we were unable to give our readers his speech in full last issue.

From here he went to Durham and Chapel Hill and further South, and crowds greeted the Free Silver Champion at every stop.

Mr. Bryan is a fluent speaker, and has a volume of words to express his sentiments on the financial situation, and he uses them where they belong. A people of all parties crowded to hear him speak, and he commanded undivided attention from the immense crowd, showing the universal interest the people now have in this great question, and how anxious they were to hear the great Nebraska man.

Mr. Bryan has a great hold on the Southern people, and many of them, though of a different political faith, think he is one of the greatest men in the public eye to-day. He is putting up a manly fight for the "white metal."

Send for the Gala Day official programme.

Gala Day at Southern Pines February 22nd.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY. The busiest and mightiest thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes through the system, in 1895, and again in 1896, the extremists among them, with Senator Goebel for leader, instead of trying to reunite the party, took advantage of a success achieved in 1897, which gave them the Legislature, and passed an election law framed for no other purpose than to return Democratic majorities. The measure was so flagrantly partisan and unjust, and so in defiance of the rights of the people, that some of the severest denunciations of it came from Democratic sources.

The law in operation has justified the word of condemnation spoken at the time of its passage. That Mr. Goebel did not receive the certificate of election to the office of governor was not due to any defect in the machine he had constructed, but to the fact that he had selected to operate it. Had they obeyed him, as he thought they would, he would have found even over the majority against him that had been shown at the polls. But, as men of conscience and character, they refused to perpetrate the outrage, and Mr. Goebel turned to the Legislature for what these two officials had denied him.

The best friends of the State are those who advocate the repeal of the Goebel law, and the enactment of one which shall insure a free ballot and a fair count.

Tickets on sale for Gala Day at Southern Pines, February 20th and 21st, good to return until February 25th, inclusive.

A Settlement Not in Sight.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 20.—By method of procedure decided upon by the Republicans last night, every State office will be tied up by Saturday. No State business will be transacted after that date, and for some time to come.

The State Election Board will decide the minor State office contests on that day and its verdict will unsatisfy the Republicans.

Injunction will at once be asked for by the Republicans restraining the Democrats from taking possession of these minor offices. This action will go to the Court of Appeals, thence to the United States Supreme Court.

Half rates to Gala Day at Southern Pines from Portsmouth, Durham, Wilmington, Charlotte and intermediate points.

Southern Pines, N. C., Feb. 19.—Southern Pines the winter resort forty miles from Raleigh, had a \$200,000 fire early this morning, the Alta Hotel with its contents being destroyed. The thirty guests escaped, but saved little of their property. A bank, the post office and a public hall were located in the building. The mail was saved as was also the bank's books.

Do You Need an Electric Belt?

For the past ten years, Dr. J. Newton Smith has been recognized as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfecting an electric belt, suitable to use in his practice, one which he believes to be the only perfect belt made. It is light, handsome, of great power, and with the new attachments, which make it suitable for every case, he is prepared to furnish this belt to all patients who need it, and who apply to him for treatment at a mere nominal charge. Write to Dr. Newton Smith, 101 West 42nd Street, New York City.

We want agents to solicit subscriptions for the Caucasian. Write for terms to agents.

Big Fox Hunts on Gala Day at Southern Pines February 22d.

Every reader of the Caucasian should try to get up a club and send in.

Bicycle races, sack races, wheelbarrow races, pig-on-shoots, tournament, climbing the Greasy Pole, Chasing the Greasy Pig, Catapulting, and other games. Tickets 10c. Minors and all the old time Southern sports.

Senator Pritchard to Speak at Newton.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Senator Pritchard will speak at Newton, in Catawba County, on the 28th. Court will be in session.

Thomas S. Rollins is here from Marshall.

Mr. McKimley gave a dinner Saturday evening in honor of the newly appointed members of the Philadelphia Convention. The dinner was given at the Hotel McPherson and Senator Rollins were among the guests.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT. Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, regular digestion and a regular bodily habit, that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at all drug stores.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walworth, N. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed, and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scar which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held sway." Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD. —because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because the blood can be cut off. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any kind of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

GRAND CLUBBING OFFERS.

Combination No. 1. \$3.65

Combination No. 2. \$3.65

Combination No. 3. \$3.65

Combination No. 4. \$3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's Cosmopolitan \$3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's, McClure's \$3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's, McClure's, McCall's \$3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Leslie's Monthly, McClure's \$3.65

A Proclamation by THE GOVERNOR.

\$200.00 REWARD.

State of North Carolina, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this department that some one to the Executive known by the name of "The Unknown Murderer" on the 28th of January, 1899, near Wadesboro, Anson county, North Carolina, killed and murdered one C. M. Smith.

And whereas, it appears that the said unknown person has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary processes of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said unknown murderer to the Sheriff of Anson county or to the Court House in Wadesboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL, By the Governor, BAYLUS CADE, Private Secretary.

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POTASH gives color, flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 95 Nassau St., New York.

SEABOARD VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAINS

TO ALL PORTS NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

STATIONS.	Passenger daily.	M. P. M.
W. Goldsboro	7:10	3:40
W. Lenoir	7:15	3:45
W. Lenoir	7:20	3:50
W. Lenoir	7:25	3:55
W. Lenoir	7:30	4:00
W. Lenoir	7:35	4:05
W. Lenoir	7:40	4:10
W. Lenoir	7:45	4:15
W. Lenoir	7:50	4:20
W. Lenoir	7:55	4:25
W. Lenoir	8:00	4:30
W. Lenoir	8:05	4:35
W. Lenoir	8:10	4:40
W. Lenoir	8:15	4:45
W. Lenoir	8:20	4:50
W. Lenoir	8:25	4:55
W. Lenoir	8:30	5:00
W. Lenoir	8:35	5:05
W. Lenoir	8:40	5:10
W. Lenoir	8:45	5:15
W. Lenoir	8:50	5:20
W. Lenoir	8:55	5:25
W. Lenoir	9:00	5:30
W. Lenoir	9:05	5:35
W. Lenoir	9:10	5:40
W. Lenoir	9:15	5:45
W. Lenoir	9:20	5:50
W. Lenoir	9:25	5:55
W. Lenoir	9:30	6:00
W. Lenoir	9:35	6:05
W. Lenoir	9:40	6:10
W. Lenoir	9:45	6:15
W. Lenoir	9:50	6:20
W. Lenoir	9:55	6:25
W. Lenoir	10:00	6:30

